SEPTEMBER. 1782. THE NUMB. 2726.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1782.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
TUESDAY, *September* 3, 1782, A. M.

The BILL, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Sup-"preſſion of all Intercourſe and Commerce with the Enemies of "the United States of *America*," was read the ſecond time and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
P. Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for the more effectual Suppreſſion of all Intercourſe and Commerce with the Enemies of the United States of* America.

WHEREAS large quantities of *Britiſh* products and manufactures, and goods, wares and merchandizes, which come from the dominions and places poſſeſſed by the King of *Great Britain*, are from time to time introduced and conſumed in this State, notwithſtanding the laws heretofore made to prevent ſuch clandeſtine and miſchievous practices:

AND WHEREAS not only decency and gratitude to our great ally, the Moſt Chriſtian King, but ſound policy, ſhould induce every citizen of the United States to prefer and promote the ſale and conſumption of the growths, products and fabricks of his dominions, more eſpecially; and the commodities which may be had from the nations who are parties with us in the war againſt the King of *Great-Britain*; thereby ſtrengthening our friends, and weakening the reſources of our and their enemies, who ſeek to enſlave us: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That all goods, wares and merchandizes of the growth, product or manufacture of *Great-Britain*, or of any country, territory or place under the dominion or power of the King of *Great-Britain*, and all goods, wares and merchandizes whatſoever, which have or ſhall come from any country, territory or place poſſeſſed or held by the ſaid King or by his forces, ſhall be conſidered as contraband, and as contraband ſhall be liable to be ſeized, condemned and confiſcated, in the manner herein after ſet forth and directed; other and except ſuch goods, wares and merchandizes, which have been or ſhall be taken, *bona fide*, as prize, upon the water, and brought into this State for tryal and condemnation; or which ſhall be, *bona fide*, condemned in ſuch Court of Admiralty only, within the United States, or in the dominions of *France*, or ſome other State who is or may be party with the United States in the preſent war againſt *Great-Britain*, and which be imported directly from the particular country or place where ſuch condemnation ſhall be: Provided the ſame goods, wares and merchandizes, be accompanied with a certificate thereof from the Judge of ſuch Court, expreſſing the qualities and quantities of ſuch goods, wares and merchandizes, together with the nature and kind of the packages wherein they be contained, and their marks and numbers, and the time of ſuch condemnation; and except alſo all common ſalt, ſaltpetre, gunpowder and lead, and likewiſe all goods, wares and merchandizes, that ſhall manifeſtly appear to have been imported before the paſſing of this act, which prize goods, certified as above directed, ſalt, ſaltpetre, gunpowder and lead, or goods heretofore imported, ſhall not be liable to be condemned by virtue of this act; and except, moreover, all goods and effects, which do *bona fide* belong to the United States, or any of them, or to the Moſt Chriſtian King; or neceſſary cloathing, which ſhall be introduced into this State for priſoners of war; provided the nature and quantities thereof be certified to the Preſident and Council of this State, before they be imported, by the Commander in Chief of the forces of the United States, or by ſome other officer thereunto ſpecially appointed by the Honorable the Congreſs of the United States,

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the day of next, it ſhall be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever to ſeize and take poſſeſſion of all goods, wares and merchandizes, which he, ſhe or they may find within this State, or which ſhall be found moving through any part of this State, and which, in the opinion of ſuch perſon or perſons, ſhall be contraband, and the ſame, together with the carriage or carriages, horſes, cattle, veſſels or boats, which ſhall be employed in conveying or tranſporting the ſaid goods, wares and merchandizes, and every caſk, box, trunk, wrapper, or other package, wherein the ſame may be contained and found; and the perſon or perſons who ſhall make ſuch ſeizure as aforeſaid, ſhall immediately thereupon make out, in the preſence of the perſon or perſons in whoſe poſſeſſion they ſhall find the ſame, if they or any of them will be preſent, a fair and particular inventory in writing of the goods, wares and merchandizes, and other property, which ſhall be by him, her or them ſeized and taken as aforeſaid, and ſhall prefix to ſuch inventory the names of the perſon or perſons from whom the ſame ſhall be taken, and the names and places of abode of the perſon or perſons who ſhall ſeize and take the ſaid goods and other property, and the time and place of ſuch tranſaction; and the perſon or perſons making ſuch ſeizure, or one of them, ſhall deliver a fair and true copy of ſuch inventory to the former poſſeſſor or poſſeſſors of the goods which ſhall be ſeized; and the perſon or perſons ſeizing ſhall moreover, without delay, make information of the ſame, and deliver the inventory aforeſaid to one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the county wherein ſuch ſeizure ſhall happen, and ſhall proſecute the ſame before the ſaid Juſtice, who ſhall enquire, hear and determine concerning the juſtice of ſuch ſeizure, as hereinafter is directed; and the ſame Juſtice ſhall, upon receiving ſuch information and inventory as aforeſaid, immediately iſſue his order, with a copy of the ſaid inventory annexed thereto, to the Sheriff or Coroner of the county, or, in caſe the goods and proderty ſeized be of ſmall value, to the Conſtable of the townſhip or place, to take poſſeſſion of the goods and other property ſet forth in ſuch inventory, and to keep the ſame ſafely till the juſtice of the ſeizure thereof ſhall be tried and adjudged; and ſuch officer ſhall cauſe the goods and property, which ſhall be thereupon delivered to him, to be appraiſed by two ſkillful and indifferent perſons, named by the ſaid Juſtice, and ſworn or affirmed to make juſt and reaſonable appraiſement, by the ſame or ſome other Juſtice of the Peace for the county; and the perſon or perſons making any ſeizure under this act ſhall ſafely, and without injury or diminution, and without delay, deliver over to ſuch Sheriff or other officer, all goods and other property, by him, her or them ſo ſeized as aforeſaid, under pain of forfeiting to the uſe of the State all advantage or benefit, which might otherwiſe ariſe from ſuch ſeizure; and the ſaid Sheriff, Coroner or Conſtable, ſhall make a return to the ſaid Juſtice as ſoon as conveniently may be, of the goods to him delivered, together with the ſaid appraiſement.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Juſtice ſhall conſider the party or parties ſeizing any goods or property under this act as the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the perſon or perſons in whoſe poſſeſſion ſuch goods or property were found as defendant or defendants; and the ſame Juſtice ſhall appoint a day and place for the trial of the juſtice of the ſeizure, and ſhall cauſe fair written notices thereof in writing to be publicly ſet up at the moſt noted places within the townſhip or diſtrict wherein he reſideth, and within at leaſt three other neighbouring diſtricts, containing the names of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and of the defendant or defendants, if they be known, and deſcribing the general nature of the goods and other property which ſhall have been ſeized, and the cauſe of ſeizure; ſuch day of trial to be after ten days, and within fourteen days after the affixing of ſuch notices: And if no perſon ſhall appear and undertake the defence of the goods and property ſeized, the ſaid Juſtice may pronounce ſentence of condemnation againſt the ſame: But if the perſon or perſons from whom ſuch goods and other property hath been ſeized, or others claiming the goods, ſhall appear before the ſaid Juſtice, and requeſt farther time, or in caſe the ſaid Juſtice ſhall ſee cauſe for ſo doing, he ſhall defer the ſaid trial until the end of twenty days; and the ſaid Juſtice, if thereunto requeſted by either party, in caſe the goods ſeized, beſides any carriage, beaſt, boat and veſſel, ſhall, upon appraiſement as aforeſaid, appear to be of the value of *Ten Pounds* and upwards, ſhall aſſociate with himſelf on ſuch trial two other Juſtices of the Peace of the county, which three Juſtices ſhall hear, and by major voice finally determine concerning the juſtice of the ſaid ſeizure; but if the value of the goods ſeized, beſides the value of any carriage, beaſt, boat or veſſel therewith ſeized, ſhall, upon appraiſement as aforeſaid, exceed the value of *Fifty Pounds*, and either party requeſt it, the Juſtice before whom the information ſhall firſt come, or in caſe he be ſick or abſent, one of the other Juſtices who had been with him aſſociated as aforeſaid, ſhall by precept, directed to the Sheriff or Coroner of the county, require the ſaid Sheriff or Coroner to ſummon twenty-four good and lawful men of the county to come before him on the day appointed for trial as aforeſaid, twelve whereof, being elected and qualified according to legal form and manner, ſhall hear, try and determine the juſtice of the ſeizure, and upon the verdict of the ſaid Jury, the ſaid Juſtices, or two of them, ſhall enter judgment; and no perſon (except in the city of *Philadelphia*) who ſhall dwell in the townſhip or diſtrict wherein the ſeizure has been made, ſhall be of the ſaid Jury.

Provided always, That no perſon be admitted to defend any goods or property ſeized as aforeſaid, till ſuch perſon or perſons enter ſecurity with the Juſtice before whom the information ſhall be made, to anſwer and pay all charges and coſts which ſhall be cauſed by the defence or interference aforeſaid.

Provided alſo, That no carriage, beaſt or draught, boat or veſſel, ſhall be liable to condemnation as aforeſaid, unleſs the goods or merchandize connected therewith exceed the value of *Ten Pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That upon all trials before one or more Juſtices, and with or without a jury, by virtue of this act, the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall in a ſummary way examine into the facts by witneſſes or other legal evidence, and without conſidering the form or manner of the ſeizure, ſhall examine into the real merits of the cauſe; and it ſhall be ſufficient for the plaintiff or plaintiffs upon trial to alledge any fact or facts, ſufficient to condemn the goods and property ſeized, without being obliged to procure the ſame, but the whole burden of the proof ſhall lie upon the defendant or defendants, and not upon the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and no replevin ſhall iſſue or be ſerved upon any goods or property ſeized under this act; nor ſhall any certiorari on the part of any defendant or claimant lie to remove any information or ſeizure, either before or after trial, into the Supreme Court, but the proceedings before the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall be final.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if, after the day of next, any perſon ſhall apply to a Juſtice of the Peace of any Court within this State, for a warrant to ſearch for any goods, wares or merchandize, made contraband by this act, and ſhall make oath or affirmation that he or ſhe ſuſpect and really believe that goods, wares or merchandizes, declared by this act to be contraband, are depoſited or concealed in the dwelling-houſe or out-houſe, veſſel or other place occupied by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall forthwith iſſue his warrant to a Conſtable of the county, requiring him to make diligent ſearch, in the day time, in ſuch ſuſpected place or places, (to be ſpecified in ſuch warrant) for contraband goods, and to break open the door of any houſe, out-houſe, veſſel or place, for the purpoſe of ſearching as aforeſaid, if admittance ſhall be refuſed; and if upon ſearch therein, any goods ſuſpected to be contraband be there found, ſuch Conſtable, before he remove the ſame, ſhall make and ſubſcribe an inventory thereof, as herein before directed when goods be ſeized, the ſame to be made in the preſence of two freeholders of the townſhip or place, delivering a fair copy thereof to the occupiers of the houſe, veſſel or place; and the ſaidConſtable ſhall diſpoſe of the goods ſo found in any houſe, and ſuppoſed to be contraband, as in caſe of goods ſeized and taken as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all goods, wares and merchandizes and other property, which ſhall be ſeized and condemned under this act, ſhall by warrant of the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices, directed to the ſaid Sheriff or other officer, be forthwith advertiſed to ſale, and ſold by public auction or vendue; ſuch advertiſement to contain the time and place of ſale, and the nature of the goods, and being previouſly made at leaſt ten days before ſale, by notices in writing, ſet up at the moſt noted places of the townſhip or place where the ſale is intended to be holden, and of at leaſt three of the neighbouring townſhips; but if ſuch goods, wares and merchandizes, beſides any carriage, beaſt, boat or veſſel employed in tranſporting them, exceed the value of fifty pounds upon appraiſement as aforeſaid, then the like notice ſhall be alſo inſerted in one of the weekly news-papers of the city of *Philadelphia*, at leaſt ten days before ſuch ſale, and the Juſtices before whom the trial ſhall be, or any two of them, on the return of ſuch warrant for ſelling of ſuch goods, and the particulars of ſuch ſale, ſhall firſt adjuſt and ſettle all reaſonable charges and coſts upon ſuch ſeizure, and deduct all ſuch expences as the defendant or claimant ſhall not be liable to anſwer, from the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale, and then ſhall make an order on ſuch Sheriff, Coroner or Conſtable, requiring him to pay one equal moiety of the reſidue thereof to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the other moiety to the county Treaſurer, who ſhall tranſmit and pay the ſame to the Treaſurer of the State, for the uſe of the Commonwealth; ſuch county Treaſurer retaining thereout for his care and trouble, per centum.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the coſts upon all proceedings before the ſaid Juſtices, in all caſes, where the value of the goods ſeized, beſides any carriage, beaſt, boat or veſſel, ſhall not exceed ten pounds, on appraiſement as aforeſaid, ſhall be as in ſummary proceedings for ſmall debts; and in other caſes, as in like caſes in the inferior Courts of record of this State; provided that the fees of the Sheriff or other officer, for ſelling any goods under this act, ſhall be five per centum.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon ſhall be ſued or proſecuted for any thing done in purſuance of this act, unleſs the ſuit or proſecution ſhall be commenced in ſix months after the cauſe ſhall be given, provided the defendant do not depart out of the State, and then the ſuit or proſecution to be commenced within ſix months after his or her return, nor ſhall ſuch ſuit or proſecution be layed without the proper county; and if the plaintiff will fully delay, or diſcontinue his ſuit, or the proſecutors will fully delay or forbear proſecution, or if a verdict be given for the defendant, or judgment be entered for him upon demurrer or otherwiſe, the defendant, in every ſuch caſe, ſhall recover treble coſts.

And whereas it is juſt and neceſſary, that all perſons who trade with the enemy or enemies of this State, ſhould ſuffer other exemplary puniſhment than the loſs of the goods or effects ſeized and condemned:

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any perſon or perſons, duly convicted of trading with any ſubject or ſubjects of the King of *Great-Britain*, according to this act, or to any place within the dominion or territories of the ſaid King, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, in addition to the forfeiture aforeſaid, forfeit and pay into the treaſury of this Commonwealth, and for the uſe thereof, a ſum equal to one third of the value or ſum for which the goods ſeized and condemned were ſold for, or ſuffer three months impriſonment in the goal of the county where ſuch ſeizure and condemnation were made, at the election of the party offending, proſecution to be made in any Court of Quarter-Seſſions of the peace, or Court of Oyer and Terminer, as in the foregoing ſection is made and directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall, after the day of next, come out of the lines of the enemy in the State of *New-York*, or elſewhere, except priſoners of war, and be found within this State, without licence firſt obtained from the Preſident and Council of this State, ſuch perſon ſhall be arreſted and impriſoned by any Juſtice of the Peace, until he or ſhe find ſecurity to return into the place from whence ſuch perſon came; and moreover, ſuch intruder ſhall forfeit any ſum not leſs than *Thirty Pounds*, and not exceeding *Five Hundred Pounds* for ſuch offence; and no perſon ſhall paſs from this State into the lines of the enemy in the State of *New-York*, or elſewhere, without licence for ſo doing firſt obtained from the Preſident and Council of this State, or other proper authority, under like penalty, not exceeding *Five Hundred Pounds*, the proſecution for the penalties for coming out of or going into the lines of the enemy, without licence, to be recovered in any Court of Quarter-Seſſions of the peace, or Court of Oyer and Terminer of the county or place where the offender may be apprehended.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an act of Aſſembly, intituled, "*A Supplement to the act for regulating navigation and trade*," paſſed on the tenth day of *April* laſt, ſhall be and hereby is repealed and made void: Provided, that nothing in this repeal ſhall reach to or affect any proceedings which have taken place during the continuance of the ſaid act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall continue and be in force until the end of the preſent war between the United States and *Great-Britain*.

Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, Sept. 3.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on the 26th day of Auguſt laſt, left my Saddle-bags at Major Peter Bell's tavern, at Kennet Square, and never miſſed them till I came to Mr. Gideon Gilpin's tavern, near Chads's ford, where at that time was a number of civil inhabitants, and I, without conſidering the nature of the caſe, charged them, or ſome of them, with taking the ſaid bags; and as I have ſince found out my miſtake, think it my duty to acknowledge to the public that the charge was groundleſs and without foundation, hoping the gentlemen ſo charged will take this public acknowledgment as reſtitution for the injury done them by me, JAMES BALLENTINE.

N. B. The ſubſcriber takes this opportunity to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he intends riding POST the former road, where ſubſcriptions will be received at the former ſtages as uſual. Letters alſo to be carried at One Shilling; the money to be left with the letters. Thoſe in arrears are deſired to make immediate payment, and their favours ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by, their humble ſervant,

JAMES BALLENTINE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the FREEMEN of the county of Cheſter, That a MEETING will be held at Mr. George Graham's, in Eaſt-Caln, on the 20th day of this inſtant, in order to form a TICKET for the enſuing Election. † September 2, 1782.

[illegible] from the ſame deſire to [illegible]

An ADDRESS *to the* FREEHOLDERS *and other* ELECTORS *of the State of* PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time is now approaching for a general election of members of Aſſembly, to repreſent you in the grand Council of the State. It is an important criſis, for on the wiſdom of your choice may eventually depend much of the future happineſs and welfare of yourſelves and your poſterity.

After inceſſant toils, expence and ſelf-denials, you have now the proſpect of ſeeing your virtuous ſtruggle crowned with triumphant ſucceſs; and a haughty imperious enemy, who deſpiſed your infant efforts at procuring peace, liberty and ſafety, compelled by your perſevering manly exertions to crouch to an acknowledgment of your independence.

You are now to reap the well-earned fruits of your labour. You may now look forward to the riſing grandeur of this State, from the enjoyment of a free trade, and liberal intercourſe with the whole world; when the ports of the Baltic, of Germany, of Holland, of France, Spain, and indeed of all the maritime powers, will be open to you; when no arbitrary act of navigation can controul your commerce, which ſhall expand itſelf as far as ſeas can carry or winds can waft you; when the arts of peace will be ſubſtituted for the atchievments of war; when agriculture and manufactures will diffuſe their benign influence, and riches be diſſeminated through the land.

A generous competition will then take place betwixt the different States, which ſhall, by the liberality of its conſtitution, the freedom and mildneſs of its government, and the wiſdom of its councils, recommend itſelf the moſt to the diſcontented inhabitants of Europe, that may be deſirous of emigrating to this land of civil and religious liberty, where even the ſons of Britain will ſeek a refuge from perſecution, and "bluſh to think their fathers were our foes." Such a contention is glorious; the rights of humanity are intereſted in it; and I am ſure you will not be out-done. You have hitherto drawn to your hoſpitable ſhores, more emigrants than any State in the union. The induſtrious Germans have found amongſt you an aſſylum, have been received with open arms into the boſom of your State, and have amply repaid the generous reception, in becoming a moſt valuable acquiſition, or by forming a moſt reſpectable claſs of citizens.

Productive population, multiplying like the ſeeds of the harveſt, and not extent of territory, conſtitutes your riches and reſources, and the wiſeſt maxims of your future policy will be to encourage it.

But other important matters will more immediately ſtrike your attention. The liquidation of the continental debts, contracted during the war, in which the inhabitants of this State are deeply intereſted, is an object of the firſt magnitude. This can only be effected by inſtructions from your Legiſlature to your Delegates in Congreſs, to procure an appropriation of revenues, ſufficiently great, both for the annual payment of the intereſt, and for the creation of a ſinking fund, for the final extinction of the capital. This will give validity to the claims of the public creditors, and occaſion their debts to negociate for their full value.

For ſurely the patriotic citizen, who, deſpiſing paltry lucre, has ſupported the cauſe of his country by generous loans of money, thereby furniſhing the ſinews of war; the public ſpirited farmer, who has contributed part of his ſtock, and of his produce, to the maintenance of the army; the diſintereſted merchant, who has ſupplied our troops with imported goods, with arms, ammunition and clothing; but above all, the veteran war-worn ſoldier, who has ſupported the toils and perils of campaigns in every change of climate, who has fought your battles, and eſtabliſhed your independence, and after ſpending his fortune in your ſervice, has nothing left but a Certificate of his pay;---I ſay, ſurely theſe virtuous characters, who have helped to work out your national deliverance in times of danger and diſtreſs, are entitled to a full meaſure of public juſtice.----Let not the proſpect of burthenſome taxes diſcourage you;---be not alarmed;---your reſources, from the extenſion and improvement of your trade and an increaſing population, will be greater than you can at preſent poſſibly conceive.

A more juſt and equitable tax bill ſhould likewiſe be introduced, to exonerate the freeholders from ſuch heavy contributions as they have hitherto paid towards the public exigencies, there being many productive ſources of taxation, which have not as yet been called in to your relief; for by increaſing the burthens upon real eſtates, the value of freeholds diminiſhes, and the cultivation of land is diſcouraged, to the great prejudice of the commerce and manufactures of the country.

Other circumſtances will give additional weight to the conſideration of eſtabliſhing a juſt, prudent and gentle adminiſtration of affairs, ſuch as will tend to procure you theſe great and ſignal advantages. The buſineſs comes home to every man's boſom, and ſhould engage his moſt ſerious attention; for, next to your duty to your God, that to your country ſhould claim a devoted homage.

The progreſs of the arts and ſciences,---of legiſlation and politics,---the improvement of the country in cultivation,---the eſtabliſhment of manufactures,---the increaſe of population,---the extenſion of your trade, and the ſettlement of a juſt and equal taxation, will depend upon the ſage and public ſpirited efforts of the members who compoſe your next legiſlature. It is their conduct, which, from the peculiar ſituation of circumſtances, will probably fix the foundation, on which your future happineſs and glory will be reared. The preſent Aſſembly has confeſſedly rendered important ſervices to their country. If, *like the divine mantle of Elijah*, they had the power of imparting a ſimilar ſpirit to their ſucceſſors, I ſhould think it preſumptuous to addreſs you upon the qualities neceſſary in thoſe who would wiſh to recommend themſelves to your confidence, and who are entitled to your favor.

Various methods may be employed to blind your judgments, miſguide your paſſions, and detach you from the true intereſts of your country; but conſult your conſciences, and chuſe your Repreſentatives, as you would your religion, after the moſt mature and honeſt deliberation.

Begin, by ſearching in the city, and in your reſpective counties, for proper characters. Canvas the merits of the different candidates, and let your choice be fixed on thoſe, whoſe talents denote their deſignation, whoſe intereſts are blended with your own;---patriots,---men of integrity and ability,---friends to our glorious revolution.

Let them have ſenſe to diſcover the paths of rectitude, and independency of ſpirit to walk therein;---let their eſtates be ſuch, as to ſet them above the reach of temptation or corruption, and by intereſting them deeply in the public events, conſtitute them the proper guardians of the public concerns.

Let their education be ſuch, as to give them generous, dignified ſentiments, ſuch as the Legiſlators of a riſing empire ſhould poſſeſs;---ſo that they may diſcharge their important duties with reputation to themſelves, and advantage to you;---by directing their thoughts and actions ſolely to your proſperity and welfare, without a ſingle endeavour at making the cauſe of their country ſubſervient to their particular intereſts, or a ſingle wiſh of undertaking the toils of office, for the emoluments that may ariſe therefrom.

Let your repreſentatives be men of buſineſs, I mean men of active minds, inquiſitive, fruitful in reſource, jealous of the public good, watchful over the views of particular parties or ruling juntoes,---*ne quid detrimenti reſpublica capiat*,---and who will perſonally examine into the ſtate of public buſineſs, and not from an indolence of character depend upon the repreſentations of others.

If not natives of the State, let them at leaſt be reſidents during the war; not ſpendthrifts, but rather men of thriving fortunes; for it may be relied on, that thoſe who govern well their private concerns, will be the beſt managers of the public affairs; and thoſe who practice frugality in their own houſhold, will poſſeſs a ſpirit of political œconomy in the diſpoſition of the public treaſury.

To a full inſight into matters of a domeſtic nature, may be added a competent knowledge of foreign affairs, which will be oftentimes neceſſary for the diſcharge of many political duties, and the determination of many important political diſcuſſions.

The maritime powers of Europe will now wiſh to form commercial treaties and connections with you; endeavour therefore to engage in your councils, men verſed in a general knowledge of the trade of the State, and of its intereſts, as relative to thoſe of other commercial powers, and who will take advantage of every circumſtance that nature has given, or art can procure, to the improvement thereof.

On the other hand, let not your choice fall on men of illiberal minds, who make a merit of their unwearied zeal in perſecuting thoſe who differ from them in opinion, and dignify their conduct with the name of patriotiſm; *Hi nigræ ſunt, hos tu Americane caveto*, Beware of ſuch men---they have "the voice of Jacob," but "the hands of Eſau." The vigilance of our government will detect, and the laws will puniſh all who may be guilty of practices dangerous to the repoſe of the State.

Diſtruſt men of violent party ſpirit; for as Solomon wiſely adjudged, that ſhe who would divide the child, could not be its mother, ſo he that would wiſh to ſplit the State into factions, can never be the friend or father of his country.

Beware of thoſe who have been in office, and have weakly or wickedly employed their power, who have abuſed your confidence, and whoſe conduct will not bear a ſcrutiny; beware likewiſe of thoſe who have enriched themſelves by their public employments, have fattened on the ſpoils of their country, and being terrified at the idea of being called to account, wiſh to become members of the Legiſlature, in order to ſcreen their criminal conduct from the piercing eye of public examination.

On theſe and ſuch like characters,---virtuous citizens,---fix your indignation and contempt, and in oppoſition to every art that may be practiſed to ſeduce you from your duty and intereſt, never let them be called to the firſt honor in this free country---the honor of ſerving you. Thank God! we are not deſtitute of honeſt men,---our country is not in the deplorable ſituation of Sodom or Gomorrah, that might have eſcaped the divine vengeance, if five righteous men had been found there.

With regard to members of Council,---let them be taken from that claſs of beings, "on whom the author of nature has graciouſly beſtowed a more liberal portion of the ætherial ſpirit, than is uſually given to the ſons of men." Let them be men of virtue, judgment, experience, and knowledge, acquainted with your conſtitution, your laws, cuſtoms, and manners, and who will make your welfare, and the ſecurity of your privileges, the unerring guide of their conduct. The majeſty of the people is more peculiarly repreſented in them---their education ſhould be therefore liberal, and their manners engaging; and if their fortunes are eaſy, it will enable them to ſerve the public with ſmall ſalaries, and thereby conduce to lighten the burthen of the ſubject, without eclipſing the luſtre of the magiſtracy.

Theſe are the fundamental points that you are to conſider; theſe are the qualities and qualifications, which (as near as the depravity of human nature will admit) ſhould form the groundwork of your choice. The prejudices of party may miſguide; the voice of clamorous faction may miſlead; but here, as on a rock, you may fix yourſelves. Theſe rules are conſonant to the moral fitneſs of things; under their influence you will become a great, a powerful, and a happy people.

Still further, to ſecure you in the poſſeſſion of theſe ineſtimable bleſſings, let me adviſe you, with a watchful eye, and the ſtubborn virtue of a free people, to guard your liberty.

The original ſtock that furniſhed this goodly plant is now decaying or decayed in all the eaſtern world; but the tender ſlip, taken from the parent tree, flouriſhes in this weſtern hemiſphere; let your vigilance ſerve, as a cherubim with a flaming ſword, to protect every avenue through which it may be attacked. May worſe than death, may eternal infamy purſue the wretch that, with ſacrilegious hand, attempts to lop off one of the branches; it is planted in a luxuriant ſoil, you have beſides watered it with your blood, and, with a little care and culture, it will ſhoot up with ſuch redoubled ſtrength, that "the hills will be covered with the ſhadow of it, and its boughs be like unto the goodly cedar;" and may you and your poſterity repoſe ſecurely under its friendly and hoſpitable ſhade, is the ſincere and fervent wiſh of

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

PHILIP BOEHM,

Has for SALE, at his STORE in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, next door to the late dwelling-houſe of Leonard Melcher, deceaſed,

WINE,
SPIRITS,
Weſt-India RUM,
Philadelphia ditto,

SUGAR,
TEA,
COFFEE, &c. &c.

He flatters himſelf his former conduct in buſineſs has been ſuch, that his friends will again favour him with their cuſtom, which he ſhall endeavour to merit, by a careful attention to ſupply them with goods of a good quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms the times will admit. †

Philadelphia county, September 5, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given to the

MILITIA of the county of Philadelphia, that the following days are appointed by the Militia Law as Days of Exerciſe, viz.

IN COMPANIES, the two firſt MONDAYS in the month of October, and the two firſt MONDAYS in the month of November.

And ſhall begin muſtering in BATTALIONS in the following manner, viz.

The First Battalion	the	18th of November.
The Second ditto	the	19th of November.
The Third ditto	the	20th of November.
The Fourth ditto	the	21ſt of November.
The Fifth ditto	the	22d of November.
The Sixth ditto	the	25th of November.
The Seventh ditto	the	26th of November.

It is expected that the Colonels give ſtrict orders to their Captains, that the Returns of Delinquents be made on field days, and that they furniſh the Sub-Lieutenants of the diſtricts as ſoon as poſſible, ſo that the Fines may be collected without delay.

WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant of the County of Philadelphia.

N. B. The TROOP of LIGHT-HORSE are notified to meet on Tueſday, the 17th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the Morning, at the houſe of Major WRIGHT: They will be careful to appear properly equipt and accoutred. WM. COATS, L. C. P.

A MIDDLE aged WOMAN, of a good character, that would undertake the care of a kitchen, where plain cooking only is to be done, with ſufficient help of ſervants, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the printers hereof; a good recommendation will be required.

TO BE SOLD,

A ſtrong, hearty NEGROE MAN, about 22 or 23 years old, fit for any kind of work, would ſuit a farmer, as he underſtands horſes, and can mow exceeding well. Enquire as above.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN SHOEMAKER, late of Briſtol townſhip, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly proved, on or before the firſt day of October next, in order for ſettlement, by ¶ NICHOLAS DILWORTH, Executor.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN.

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks for Electing me twice your SHERIFF, a continuance of your favours at the next General Election, ſhall be ever gratefully remembered, by

¶ Gentlemen,
Your very humble ſervant,

Cheſter, Sept. 7, 1782. JOHN GARDNER.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the borough and county of Lancaſter.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the encouragement I have received of a numerous and worthy acquaintance, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE; therefore ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which, if you ſhould think me worthy of, the favour ſhall ever be remembered with gratitude, by Gentlemen,

Your obliged and very humble ſervant,

¶ JOHN JONES.

Cheſter, September 7, 1782.

BY virtue of an order from the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania to me directed, will be ſold, at public ſale, on Thurſday, the 5th of October next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Nathaniel Vernon, Eſq; in Nether Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, one meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, containing about 230 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Jonathan Vernon, Alexander Wilcox, Eſq; and others; late the property of Nathaniel Vernon, late of Cheſter county, Eſq; but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the Partnerſhip of WRIGHT and BURKHART, Merchants of Philadelphia, are deſired to ſettle immediately; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be ſettled; likewiſe all perſons indebted to MARTIN BURKHART, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle immediately; and all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid Martin Burkhart, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to WILLIAM HARPER, who is empowered to ſettle the whole.

The ſaid William Harper has for SALE, at his Store, on Crooked-Billet Wharff, Wholeſale and Retail, Weſt-India Rum, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Snuff, coarſe, fine and Cadiz Salt, Burlington Pork in barrels, Tar, Turpentine, Corn, Oats, Shorts and Bran; a few Kegs of Bread he will ſell low. †

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, one of the Conſtables of the townſhip of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, on Sunday morning, the 8th inſtant, A certain *Charles Ruſline*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlender made, pale faced, has long black hair which he wears tied, is country born, ſpeaks good Engliſh and German, by trade a cooper, but follows harneſs-making. Had on a brown fuſtain or jean coat and overalls, and ſpotted velvet veſt, but may change his dreſs. He was arreſted for *Fornication and Baſtardy*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Charles Ruſline, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or to the keeper of the goal of ſaid county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by

Germantown, Sept. 9. § DANIEL REES, Conſtable.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 100 acres of good LAND, whereof 15 acres are made into meadow, and more may be made with little expence, as it is well watered with a never failing run of water, about 25 acres of excellent upland timber, with a good young orchard of excellent fruit trees juſt beginning to bear, a good new log houſe and barn juſt finiſhed, with an excellent never failing ſpring of water a few yards from the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to DAVID KENNEDY, Eſq; living in Market-ſtreet, a few doors above Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ ELIZABETH WHITE.

East-Nantmill, September 10, 1782.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 3d ult. A black MARE, 9 years old, trots, well built, ſome white hairs on her forehead like a half moon, a white ſpot on the top of her head under the bridle, ſuppoſed to be a halter gall. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, ſo as the owner may get her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS REWARD, or FIVE DOLLARS for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by † BENJAMIN ABRAHAM.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 4th of Auguſt laſt, A ſorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his face, about 14 hands and an half high, neither brand nor ear-mark, paces and trots. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away againſt the firſt of October, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his charges, by me,

Sept. 1, 1782. † ELIZABETH BENNER.

9th Month, 3d, 1782.

CAME to JOSHUA MORRIS's plantation, in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 20th ult. a bay MARE, 14 hands and an half high, both hind feet white, and a ſtar in her forehead; ſuppoſed to be 4 or 5 years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ JOHN KNIGHT.

CAME to the plantation of John Poth, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 22d ult. Two red COWS, one a pale red, with a white face, the other a dark red, with ſome white and other marks. The owners, by applying as above, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again. Sept. 4. † JOHN POTH.

JAMES NEWPORT,
DISTILLER,

At his STORE in Front-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet, the ſecond building above the Bank-Meeting,
Has by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on very reaſonable Terms,

WEST-INDIA Rum,
Country ditto,
Brandy,
Gin, of an excellent quality,
Peach, Apple and Rye Spirits,

Aniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto.
Cinnamon ditto,
Pepper Mint ditto,
Allſpice,

And SPIRITS of WINE, proper for raiſing the proof of Rum or any other ſpirits; and is alſo fit for Medicinal uſes. He has fine flavoured Rum Colouring.

N. B. He makes good Allowance to Country Dealers and Town Store-keepers, who may always depend upon the Goodneſs of his diſtilled Liquors.

Philadelphia, September 6. ¶

LONDON, June 22.

Last night an expreſs arrived at Mr. Fox's office from Holland, which contains an official account of the refuſal of the Dutch to negociate a ſeparate peace.

Yeſterday, and not before, the majority of the cabinet declared in favour of a diſſolution of the preſent Parliament. The reſignation of Lord John Cavendiſh is expected to be the conſequence of this meaſure.

The following account is taken from this day's Holland mail.

Amſterdam, June 17. Several letters from Paris, of the 7th of this month, make mention of a great advantage gained in the Eaſt-Indies by Mr. D'Orves, commanding the ſhips of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, over the fleet of Admiral Hughes, commander of the Britiſh fleet in that part of the world. Among theſe letters there is one, the tenor of which is ſo important, that, tho' the news ſtill merits confirmation, we cannot forbear publiſhing it.

On board the Sphinx, in the Bay of Trincomale, February 14.

"I take the opportunity of the ſailing of a Dutch armed ſhip, carrying to France the news of the retaking Trincomale by our ſquadron, and the entire defeat of the Engliſh fleet under the command of Admiral Hughes, made priſoner on board the Superb man of war, by the King's ſhips l'Annibal and le Sphinx. Our fleet was much ſuperior to that of the enemy. Beſides the Superb, we have taken the Engliſh ſhips the Ganges and the Royal Admiral. M. de Suffrein may claim the capture of the latter, which he engaged five hours and an half. The reſt of the Engliſh ſquadron have been greatly diſabled, and obliged to take ſhelter under fort Anna. We have taken in Trincomale 750 of the Engliſh troops and 1500 Seapoys. The ſhip l'Orient, Captain Boyer, fell in with one of the Engliſh ſquadron that was ſinking, and ſaved the remainder of the crew. The Engliſh have loſt a great number of men. We had 55 men killed and 24 wounded on board the Sphinx."

The truth of the above intelligence cannot as yet be aſcertained, and it is hoped that it will prove falſe, eſpecially as it is certain the French miniſtry have not as yet received any account of it.

June 25. The fleet now in the Downs, under the command of Admiral Roſs, is ordered round to Portſmouth to join the ſhips fitting out there, the whole of which, conſiſting of about 31 ſail of the line, will ſail in a few days to ſeek for the combined fleets of France and Spain, ſuppoſed at this time to be cruiſing in the mouth of the channel, ſome letters by yeſterday's French mail mentioning, that 29 Spaniſh and 5 or 7 French ſhips of the line had arrived at Breſt on the 14th inſtant, at which port there were 10 ſail more; but the greateſt part of the latter, on the combined force putting to ſea the latter end of the month, were to protect the different convoys going from France to the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies and America.

INTELLIGENCE from NEW-YORK Papers.

NEW-YORK, *September 4.*

Yeſterday arrived his Majeſty's frigate Champion, of 24 guns, Captain Thomas Wells, who proved the welcome harbinger of a part of the Britiſh fleet from the Weſt-Indies, under the command of the right honorable Lord Hood. The whole fleet left Jamaica on the 26th of July, protecting the annual fleet of merchant ſhips (with a ſtrong convoy from that Iſland) for Great-Britain, until they had paſſed the Havanna. Off the iſland of Cuba ſome rich Spaniſh veſſels were taken by the Britiſh, amounting, 'tis aſſerted, to a very large ſum. The whole Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of 22 ſail of the line, came altogether to this coaſt: but his Excellency Hugh Pigot, Eſquire, Admiral of the blue, and commander in chief, in the Formidable, with the reſt of this large royal ſquadron, is at preſent on a cruize, and not immediately expected in port.

Saturday the ſchooner Diligent, Captain Sinclair, arrived here from Halifax in ſix days, by whom we learn, that his Majeſty's ſhip Renown, and the Arethuſa frigate, were arrived there from England, with a fleet of 50 ſail under their convoy, having on board about 1200 Britiſh troops: they ſailed from England the 22d of June, with ſeveral other veſſels deſtined for South-Carolina, &c. and parted from them in the latitude of the weſtern iſlands.

The above is no part of the fleet that arrived at Halifax with the 2000 Heſſians, as mentioned under the York date of the 28th.

The Thorne ſloop of war, formerly taken and carried into Boſton, is retaken and carried into Halifax, by his Majeſty's frigate Arethuſa.

A cartel ſhip with American priſoners, from Falmouth for Boſton, touched at Halifax a day or two before the Diligent ſailed: ſhe left Falmouth the 3d of July; at which time the Congreſs at Paris was ſtill ſitting. Mr. Grenville had not returned to England, nor had the packet ſailed from thence for this port.

Sept. 5. It is ſaid 14 veſſels have been captured by the fleet on their paſſage from the Weſt-Indies, moſt of which have arrived.

The Digby pravateer, Capt. Lauyton, belonging to this port, on the 27th ult. off Cape Henlopen, diſtant about 8 or 9 leagues, fell in with a rebel ſhip of 16 or 18 guns, and a brig of 12, both of which he engaged for near five glaſſes, during which time he received ſo much damage, that it was with the greateſt difficulty the veſſel could be kept, having received ſundry ſhot under water, yet notwithſtanding the diſparity of force, and though the water made in the hold, occaſioned by the ſhot holes, covered the water caſks, he determined to defend the veſſel to the laſt extremity; but fortunately his Majeſty's ſhips Centurion, Quebec, Amphion, Belliſarius, and a ſloop of 16 guns hove in ſight and captured the two rebels, which arrived here yeſterday.

Yeſterday arrived the SANDWICH PACKET, Capt. Dillon, with the July mail, in 6 weeks and 3 days from Falmouth. By her we have the following intelligence.

St. JAMES's, *June 21.*

RIGHT honorable Sir William Howe, Knight of the Bath, Lieutenat General of the Ordinance, was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

LONDON.

June 22. The expreſſion dropped yeſterday by Lord John Cavendiſh, in his ſpeech on the new taxes, viz. "Since the people "would have war, they muſt pay for it;" is a ſufficient proof that Miniſtry find the public will not be ſatisfied with a patched up peace. Our late glorous victories have undoubtebly made a great alteration in the public expectations, and it now clearly appears, that the new Miniſtry had no other chance of making a peace than by unconditional ſubmiſſion.

July 2. Yeſterday morning at a 11 o'clock died, the Right Hon. Charles Watſon Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.

July 4. On Tueſday Capt. Lumſden arrived at the Admiralty with diſpatches from Admiral Campbell, which are ſaid to contain an account that the fleets for New-York, Carolina, Halifax and Newfoundland, which ſailed from Torbay on the 18th ult. under convoy of the Portland of 50 guns, Admiral Campbell; Oiſeau and Danae frigates, the Merlin ſloop of war, and ſome others, having, on Tueſday evening the 25th ult. diſcovered a ſtrange fleet, which gave chaſe to the convoy, Admiral Campbell made the ſignals for the fleet to diſperſe, conſiſting then of about 30 ſail; all of which, except four or five, were bound to Newfoundland, the others to Quebec. The New-York, Halifax and Carolina fleets parted about two days before for their reſpective places of deſtination. Two of the enemies frigates gained much on the convoy, and Capt. Lumſden, then in the Merlin, is ſaid to have ſeen ſome of them ſtrike to the frigates, the whole of the combined fleet coming up faſt; but night coming on, the Oiſeau, Danae and Merlin had the good fortune to keep together; and in the morning of the 26th, ſpoke with Admiral Campbell, having then in company one ſhip of the convoy; but no further accounts are received at preſent. It is not yet known what number of ſhips have been taken in this unfortunate affair; but it is thought not more than 15; and as the Newfoundland ſhips are not of that importance to the mercantile intereſt, and the public, as the other ſhips, many of which are richly laden, and ſome with troops and ſtores, we flatter ourſelves we ſhall find the loſs of trifling conſequence to the nation.

July 6. Yeſterday there was one of the greateſt appearances of Members in the Houſe of Commons, as well as the moſt crouded gallery, perhaps ever known at this time of the year, under the idea of Mr. Fox ſtating his reaſons for reſigning his office of Secretary of State. Mr. Fox came into the Houſe about 4 o'clock quite undreſſed, and gave the ſignal of his reſignation, by taking his place on the oppoſite ſide of the treaſury bench; but as ſoon as the ordinary buſineſs was over, and every body on the tiptoe of expectation for hearing the reaſons of ſo ſudden and extraordinary a change, they were diſappointed by General Conway moving for an adjournment.

The political revolution which has taken place ſince our laſt publication will, no doubt, aſtoniſh our numerous readers. The report that ſuch a change was in agitation, prevailed laſt Thurſday, but we were unwilling to give it as a report, well knowing how much it muſt alarm and diſtreſs the public. It is now but too well aſcertained, that Mr. Fox and Lord John Cavendiſh are no longer Miniſters, Mr. Fox having yeſterday taken his place in the Houſe of Commons on the oppoſition ſeat.

We have taken uncommon pains to elucidate the cauſe of this ſudden change, and though the public are at preſent totally in the dark as to the real motives, it is univerſally aſſerted, and credited, that upon the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, two ſubjects, on which the cabinet were divided, came under conſideration, viz. the independence of America, and an alteration in the repreſentation of parliament. To American independence, what is called the Shelburne party were totally averſe. They are alſo deſirous of ſome material alteration in the conſtitution. The Marquis of Rockingham and his friends, it is well known, gave up the dependence of America, and were entirely againſt any infringements upon the preſent conſtitution, fearing, and perhaps juſtly, that in times like the preſent, an attempt to alter the form of govenment, as ſettled by the revolution, muſt end to the diſadvantage of the people.

Add to this diſcordance of opinion, in matters ſo very material, that Lord Shelburne's appointment to be Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Prime Miniſter, by the expreſs order of the Sovereign, muſt have contributed in no ſmall degree to the chagrin of the reſt of the Miniſtry.

Though a certain Right Honorable gentleman (ſays a correſpondent) certainly looked up to the place of premier of his country, and expected to have ſucceeded to it, it is very certain that his reſignation was by no means in conſequence of his being diſappointed of it, but on account of his having been out-voted in the cabinet, upon his declaration, in the moſt explicit and unequivocal terms, for the independence of America.

The following is ſaid, on the beſt authority, to be the cauſe of the late and ſudden change in his Majeſty's cabinet: On the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne waited on his Majeſty to notify the ſame, who immediately, and unſolicited, offered him the place, which his Lordſhip accepted of, provided his Majeſty would permit him to name a Secretary of State in his own room, this the King took ſome time to conſider of, and at laſt granted. Mr. Fox taking umbrage at this arrangement, waited on his Majeſty, on Thurſday morning laſt, with the ſeals, which were accepted of.

In conſequence of the above circumſtance the following arrangements are ſaid to be already made.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Treaſury, in the room of the late Marquis of Rockingham.

The Hon. William Pitt, Secretary of State, in the room of Lord Shelburne.

The Hon. Lord Howe, Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Admiralty, in the room of Lord Viſcount Keppel.

No other appointments are at preſent known; but it is confidently ſaid the Cavendiſh, and late Rockingham party, to a man go out of office.

It is ſaid that Lord Keppel yeſterday went to St. James's for the purpoſe of reſigning his office of Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, but that his Majeſty refuſed to accept his reſignation, declaring, that when Lord Howe returned home, Lord Keppel might act as he ſhould then think proper.

Lord Gower, it is thought, will once more preſide at the Council Board; or at leaſt have a conſiderable employment in the new arrangement; but as yet, only a few of the leading offices are filled up, all being either in high dudgeon, or on the tenter hooks of expectation.

From Lewis's NEW-YORK MERCURY, *of September 6.*

His Britannic Majeſty's moſt gracious SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday, July 11, 1782.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE unwearied aſſiduity with which you have perſevered in the diſcharge of your duty in Parliament, during ſo long a Seſſion, bears the moſt honorable teſtimony of your zeal and induſtry in the ſervice of the public; for which you have provided with the cleareſt diſcernment of its true intereſts; anxiouſly opening every channel for the return of peace; and furniſhing with no leſs vigilence, the means of carrying on the war, if that meaſure ſhould be unavoidable.

The extenſive powers with which I find myſelf inveſted, to treat for reconciliation and amity with the Colonies which have taken arms in North-America, I ſhall continue to employ in the manner moſt conducive to the attainment of thoſe objects, and with an earneſtneſs ſuitable to their importance.

The zeal which my ſubjects in Ireland have expreſſed for the public ſervice, ſhews that the liberality of your proceeding towards them is felt there as it ought; and has engaged their affections, equally with their duty and intereſt in the common cauſe.

The diligence and ardour, with which you have entered upon the conſideration of the Britiſh intereſts in the Eaſt-Indies, are worthy of your wiſdom, juſtice, and humanity.---To protect the perſons and fortunes of millions in thoſe diſtant regions, and to combine our proſperity with their happineſs, are objects which amply repay the utmoſt labour and exertion.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you my particular thanks for the very liberal ſupplies which you have granted with ſo much chearfulneſs and zeal, for the ſervice of the current year. I reflect with extreme regret upon the heavy expence, which the circumſtances of public affairs unavoidably call for. It ſhall be my care to huſband your means to the beſt advantage, and, as far as depends on me, to apply that œconomy which I have endeavoured to ſet on foot in my civil eſtabliſhment, to thoſe more extenſive branches of public expenditure, in which ſtill more important advantages may be expected.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The important ſucceſſes, which, under the favour of Divine Providence, the valour of my fleet in the Weſt-Indies hath obtained, promiſe a favourable iſſue to our operations in that quarter. The events of war in the Eaſt-Indies have alſo been proſperous. Nothing however can be more repugnant to my feelings than the long continuance of ſo complicated a war.

My ardent deſire of peace has induced me to take every meaſure which promiſed the ſpeedieſt accompliſhment of my wiſhes; and I will continue to exert my beſt endeavours for that purpoſe. But if for want of a correſponding diſpoſition in our enemies, I ſhould be diſappointed in the hope I entertain of a ſpeedy termination of the calamities of war, I rely on the ſpirit, affection, and unanimity of my Parliament and people, to ſupport the honor of my crown, and the intereſts of my kingdoms; not doubting that the bleſſing of Heaven, which I devoutly implore upon our arms, employed as they are in our juſt and neceſſary defence, will enable me to obtain fair and reaſonable terms of pacification. The moſt triumphant career of victory would not excite me to aim at more; and I have the ſatisfaction to be able to add, that I ſee no reaſon which ſhould induce me to think of accepting leſs.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's Command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday, the third day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the third day of September next.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 11.*

Extract of a letter from Port au-Prince, dated Auguſt 14.

"We have taken, in the Eaſt-Indies, ſix 74 gun Britiſh ſhips, and thirty merchantmen, full loaded, valued at one hundred millions of piaſtres, and they were ſafely conducted to Bourbon. We have it from France, alſo from the Eaſt-Indies, by a ſhip that arrived here from thence laſt week."

Laſt Saturday afternoon Mr. J. Sanſum arrived here expreſs from General Greene's head-quarters, near Charleſtown, which he left on the 16th ult. He brings us a confirmation of the agreeable and important news of the certainty of a ſpeedy evacuation of that place; near 600 perſons having come out of the town and agreed to the terms preſcribed for them by government; other particulars are contained in the following extracts of letters from that quarter, dated the 15th of Auguſt:

"We are in hopes that the Britiſh will quit and leave Charleſtown in five or ſix weeks; hardly ſooner, for want of veſſels to take them and their baggage away; their ſhips are daily expected.

"The loyaliſts have had their meetings at the State-houſe in conſequence of the occaſion, and propoſed that they, with their refugees (a parcel of the moſt abandoned wretches, and may juſtly be miled the re'age of the earth) and the Ethiopians, would man the lines and defend the town, but this they have miſcarried in; as General Leſlie told them, he could not anſwer to leave behind him any of the cannon, ammunition, arms or ſtores, &c. belonging to the King; he has alſo ordered a return of all kinds of ammunition and other warlike ſtores in the poſſeſſion of perſons who have them for ſale; which indicates he is reſolved that nothing of the kind will be left for their diabolical purpoſes: I am credibly informed, he ſays, that if the King's troops cannot defend the place, how could a rabble expect to do it againſt the forces of the United States. Ballingal, Champneys and others, were great orators at their meetings; ſome of them threatened, if they could not keep the town, to plunder the poor inhabitants of what little they have left, and then deſtroy the metropolis; but in this alſo they were diſappointed---as the General declares that a proper guard will be left on the embarkation of the troops, with orders to put thoſe to death who ſhould commit any depredation of plunder.

"Such as have taken protection from the Britiſh, have experienced more than all the plagues of Egypt."

"The enemy have deſtroyed their fort at Bergen-Point, near Paules-Hook, on the Jerſey ſhore. A gentleman arrived in town from the eaſtward, aſſures us he ſaw the barracks within the fort in flames on Saturday laſt at twelve o'clock.

"Accounts from Shrewſbury inform, that a fleet of about 80 ſail of veſſels arrived at New-York laſt Friday, ſuppoſed to contain the troops, &c. from Charleſtown.

"The Magnifique, a 74 gun ſhip, belonging to the fleet of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, commanded by the Marquis Vaudreuil, having been lately loſt by accident in the harbour of Boſton, and Congreſs, deſirous of teſtifying, on this occaſion, to his Majeſty the ſenſe they entertain of his generous exertions in behalf of the United States, have been pleaſed to inſtruct their agent of marine to preſent the America, a new 74 gun ſhip, in the name of the United States, to the Chevalier de la Luzerne, for the uſe of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

On Saturday, the 17th of Auguſt died Mrs. MARY EVANS, wife of the honourable JOHN EVANS, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, in the 58th year of her age; and on the Monday following her remains were interred at the Baptiſt burial-ground in the Welch Tract, accompanied by a large number of afflicted relations and reſpectable neighbours.

This truly worthy lady was beloved and reſpected by all who had the happineſs of knowing her,---a natural conſequence of her being endowed with all thoſe amiable virtues which characteriſe the affectionate wife, the tender and indulgent mother, the kind miſtreſs, and the benevolent friend. Her ſudden and unexpected death, which ſhe met with a truly chriſtian fortitude and due reſignation to the divine will, has left her afflicted huſband and children, as well as her other friends, to lament the loſs of one, whoſe life was one continued exerciſe of charity, benevolence and of an exemplary piety, free from biggotry.

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meet on FRIDAY Evening next.

*** The Piece, ſigned CATO, is come to hand, but for want of room muſt be deferred till our next.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1782.

The bill, intituled "An Act to extend the powers of the "Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs;

Ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

An ACT *to extend the Powers of the Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth.*

WHEREAS by an Act of the Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, paſſed on the thirteeth day of *April*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, intituled "*An Act for methodizing the department of Accounts of this Commonwealth, and "for the more effectual ſettlement of the ſame,*" the Office of the Auditors, who had been appointed to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of depreciation of the pay of the troops of this State, and others provided for, by acts of Aſſembly, of the eighteenth day of *December*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and the firſt day of *October*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, was aboliſhed.

AND WHEREAS, a number of perſons who were intitled, by thoſe laſt recited acts, to have the depreciation of their pay ſettled, and to receive certificates for the ſame, were prevented by ſickneſs, want of information, and other cauſes, from attending for that purpoſe before the diſſolution of the Board of Auditors aforeſaid, notwithſtanding the great length of time that Office was kept open, and the pains that were taken to accommodate applicants, by carrying the audit from place to place throughout the State; ſince which they have not been able to obtain a ſettlement of their accounts. For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That the Comptroller-General for this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby directed to execute the duties which had been aſſigned to the aforeſaid Auditors, by the ſaid acts of the eighteenth day of *December*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and the firſt day of *October*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, ſo far as the ſame have not been performed by them, and that the certificates ſigned by him ſhall be as good and valid, and reſt upon the ſame funds, as thoſe which have been granted by the Auditors aforeſaid; any thing contained in a clauſe of the ſaid act, of the eighteenth day of *December*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, requiring that the certificates be ſigned by two or more Auditors, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

LEFT in a neceſſary yeſterday morning, A SILVER WATCH, with a ſilver Dial-plate, having three ſhips thereon (maker's name and number forgot) had a large braſs chain with the ſocket of a ſeal, the ſtone being loſt. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to MATTHEW HAND, at the ſign of General Waſhington, near Sims's Wharff, or the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by DAVID GETYS. Sept. 4. †

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD,

STRAYED from a ſtable in this city, on Friday laſt, a dark brown HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, has a roman noſe, and a ſcar on one of his buttocks. Whoever has taken up the ſaid horſe, and will deliver him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

Phila. Sept. 3, 1782. † JOHN DONNALDSON.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 20th inſtant September, at Thomas Downing's tavern, in Downing's-town, Cheſter county,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 150 acres, chiefly woodland, ſituate in Weſt Whiteland, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Samuel Bond, Iſaac Jacobs, and others; late part of the eſtate of Samuel James, deceaſed. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by SAMUEL BOND, and RICHARD THOMAS, Executors.

N. B. Thoſe who may incline to view the premiſes may be ſhewn, by applying to Samuel Bond, near the ſame. ¶

9th Month, 4th, 1782.

To be SOLD on the Premiſes,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of next month, being the third day of the week, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A GOOD three ſtory brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, ſituate in Wilmington, New Caſtle county, now in the poſſeſſion of Alice Bennett. The houſe is 20 feet front, upwards of 30 feet deep, with a good cellar, and a pump of fine water in the yard. The ſituation of this houſe is very high, and commands an extenſive view both of Delaware and Chriſtiana rivers, the ſhips and craft going up and down the ſame, and a beautiful variety of landſcape proſpects, &c. not likely to be obſtructed by any future building that may be erected before it. The title is good. For further particulars, enquire of

† WILLIAM ZANE, in Philadelphia; or ALICE BENNETT, in Wilmington.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE Story brick HOUSE, in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, oppoſite the Friend's Burial-ground, containing 20 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 309 feet deep to Cherry-alley. The houſe contains a piazza and kitchen, with convenient rooms over them; in the whole eleven rooms and nine fire-places. Alſo, on ſaid lot, a carpenter's ſhop, 34 feet by 15, one ſtory high, and a cellar under the ſame, and may be converted, at an eaſy expence, to a good dwelling-houſe. Alſo, a good ſmith's-ſhop, well accuſtomed, in Cherry-alley, now rented to a good tenant. The houſe, piazza and kitchen have alſo good and convenient cellars under the whole building.

If not ſold by private ſale before the 18th inſtant, it will then be diſpoſed of at the Coffee-Houſe, by public Vendue.

For terms of ſale, apply to SAMUEL GRISCUM, on the premiſes, or of EVERARD BOULTON, merchant in Front-ſtreet.

September 2, 1782. §

Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, Aug. 26, 1782.

THIS day was committed to my cuſtody the following NEGROES, viz. one who calls himſelf William Brown, and ſays that he belonged to the General Monk, which was taken ſome months paſt by the ſhip Hyder Ally, in Delaware, and that he has ſince lived with one Whitehead Jones, at Hog-point, which place he ſays he left about two weeks ſince: He is 5 feet 3 inches high, thick ſet, and ſays he is a great fidler; had on an old wool hat, blue ſailor's veſt, with ſlaſh ſleeves, tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, and he talks tolerable good Engliſh. The other ſays his name is Iſaac Ball (and they both ſay that they have been comrades, from the time that they were taken until now) he is 5 feet 7 inches high, ſlim built, he alſo talks tolerable good Engliſh, and is conſiderably marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when taken, an old wool hat, old blue ſailor's jacket, tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, and neats leather ſhoes, with thongs; beſides the clothes above deſcribed, they have ſome in a bundle. Their maſters (if any they have) are requeſted to come within four weeks from the date hereof, pay their charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame.

¶ NATHAN JOHNSON, Goaler.

Wilmington, September 4, 1782.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Wilmington, on the 20th ult. but ſince returned home to his mother, and went off again yeſterday, an Apprentice Lad, named CARSON DICKESON, 15 years of age, about 5 feet high, by trade a carpenter, has ſtrait light coloured hair, ſlim made, very talkative, and much given to laughing when in company; has a remarkable ſcar acroſs his throat, which was burnt when a child; had on and took with him when he went away, two half worn Ruſſia linen ſhirts, two pair old trowſers, a lead coloured coat, with the pockets inſide the ſkirts, a blue and white linſey jacket, and a white linen jacket with ſleeves, one pair buckſkin breeches worn one winter, a pair of fuſtian ditto, one pair of yarn and one pair of old thread ſtockings, a good pair neats leather ſhoes, with copper buckles in them, and a felt hat half worn, which he has got bound ſince he went off. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice in any goal between Philadelphia and Baltimore, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, or TEN DOLLARS if brought home, paid by OBADIAH DINGEE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. †

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of September next,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, lying in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, 14 miles and an half from Philadelphia, near the great road leading from Philadelphia to New-Town, containing two acres and 20 perches of excellent land; whereon are erected, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and frame barrack, with a good bearing orchard. The ſituation of this place is pleaſant, and would be ſuitable for a tradeſman. An indiſputable title will be given. The terms of payment will be made known at the day of ſale, and attendance given, by

Auguſt 13, 1782. † JACOB LIGHTWOOD.

Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, Auguſt 31.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, about two years ago, a black STEER, about four years old, being not able to drive. The gentleman who left him is deſired to come and take him away, or he will be ſold for the charges of keeping him.

† MONTGOMERY KENNEDY.

A few BALES of BEAVER,

Of the beſt Quality, to be SOLD by

THOMAS IRWIN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, about the firſt of June laſt, a red and white BULL, ſuppoſed to be about four years old. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

Auguſt 30, 1782. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

MY Thanks are due to you for your Votes and Intereſt, for the CORONER's OFFICE, at the laſt Election; a Continuance of your Favours at the enſuing Election will further oblige, Your Friend and humble Servant,

§ JOSEPH RUSH.

New-London, Sept. 2, 1782,

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty and humble thanks for voting me ou the return at the laſt General Election for the SHERIFF's OFFICE; and as I purpoſe to offer myſelf a candidate the enſuing Election, the continuance of your votes and intereſt to me, with the preſent Sheriff, Colonel John Gardner, ſhall be ever gratefully and thankfully acknowledged by,

Your very humble Servant,

† GEORGE CAMPBELL.

To the FREEMEN, ELECTORS of the County and Borough of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I ESTEEM it an Honor that I ſo far met your Approbation, as to be voted on the Return for the Sheriff's Office at ſeveral annual Elections.

The Time of Joſeph Work, Eſq; the preſent Sheriff, will expire, agreeable to Law, at the enſuing Election; your giving me, therefore, the repeated Favour of your Votes and Intereſt (which I now moſt earneſtly ſolicit) for that Office, will confer on me an Obligation which I ſhall ever have in grateful Remembrance.

How much of my Time has been devoted to the Service of my Country, and how far I have diſcharged my Duty in that Service, are Circumſtances ſo well known to many of my Friends, as needs not to be mentioned as Motives for urging my Requeſt; ſuffice it to ſay, that I ſhall be happy in every Opportunity of teſtifying to you how much I ſtill am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt devoted,

Moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

Lebanon, Auguſt 23, 1782. ¶ THOMAS EDWARDS.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS in the County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honor you have done me theſe two years paſt, in returning me your CORONER, induces me at preſent to return you my grateful acknowledgments, and to requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing Election, ſo far as to mention my name in your ticket for SHERIFF, as I intend to offer myſelf a candidate for that office, when Col. Gardner's (preſent Sheriff) time expires. I am Gentlemen your very humble Servant,

¶ 5 w. ALLEN CUNNINGHAM.

To the reſpectable FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN, ELECTORS of the County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the time of the annual election is not far diſtant, I think it my duty, after mature deliberation, to inform you, that it will be inconvenient for me to ſerve you in Council the enſuing year, as well becauſe ſeveral worthy citizens have thought it incompatible with my other appointment, and contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, although my own opinion, together with that of many judicious and worthy friends, differ widely on this head, as that I find it abſolutely neceſſary to pay more particular attention to my private affairs. Upon the whole, I ſhall ever, I truſt, entertain a grateful ſenſe of the honor conferred and confidence repoſed in me on former occaſions, and ſhall always rejoice in an opportunity to promote the proſperity and happineſs of your reſpectable County.

¶ JOHN BAYARD.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 27, 1782.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for electing me your SHERIFF near two Years paſt. The Continuanke of your Votes and Intereſts at the enſuing Election, will be gratefully acknowledged by,

Gentlemen, your obliged humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend offering myſelf a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE at the Expiration of Colonel Will's Time, I thus early ſollicit your Votes and Intereſt to place me on the Return with him at the enſuing Election; which Favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your reſpectful Friend and humble Servant,

Philad. June 11, 1782. SAMUEL NICHOLAS.

Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, June 28.

The Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Gentlemen FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS, in the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

THAT he propoſes offering himſelf a candidate for the SHERIFFS OFFICE, at the expiration of Colonel Will's time. Should he meet their approbation, he requeſts to be returned with the preſent Sheriff, at the enſuing Election; and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged,

By their obedient and very humble ſervant,

¶ WILLIAM DEAN.

To the reſpectable FREEMEN, Electors in the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER having ſerved you faithfully near ſix years in the field, as a ſoldier, in the defence of your juſt rights againſt the arbitrary claims of Great-Britain, and having again retired to the walk of a private citizen, I now take this opportunity to inform you that I intend offering myſelf as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the enſuing Election; to be then placed on the return with William Will, Eſq; the preſent Sheriff: And ſhould you think me worthy of your ſuffrages and intereſt, which I now earneſtly ſolicit, the favour will ever be remembered with gratitude by, Gentlemen,

Your devoted humble ſervant,

THOMAS PROCTOR.

To the FREEMEN, ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

THE encouragement given me by a reſpectable and numerous Acquaintance, has induced me to ſolicit your Votes and Intereſts at the enſuing General Election, to place me on the Return for the SHERIFF's OFFCE with the preſent Sheriff, William Will, Eſquire. Your ſuffrages, in this my humble requeſt, will lay under the higheſt obligations,

The Public's obedient, humble Servant,

Auguſt 26. JAMES LOUGHEAD.

Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, Auguſt 5, 1782.

The Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Gentlemen FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS in the county of Bucks, that as the preſent Sheriff's time will expire at the next election,

HE propoſes offering himſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE; ſhould he meet their approbation, he requeſts to be placed firſt on the return at the enſuing election, and the favour will be greatefully acknowledged, by their friend

† 4 w RICHARD LEEDOM.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the borough and county of Lancaſter,

GENTLEMEN,

BY this I make known to you my intentions of ſtanding a candidate for the Sheriff's office at our next election, and having ſerved you in ſundry public appointments in this county heretofore, flatter myſelf I have diſcharged the truſt repoſed in me with candour and fidelity; therefore, as this is the firſt office I have ſolicited you for in the county, I now requeſt your votes and intereſt at the next election for ſaid office (being now clear of all public offices whatſoever) which will lay me under new obligations, and ſerve your much obliged friend and ſervant,

Auguſt 7, 1782. ¶ 6 w. BARTRAM GALBRAITH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the County of Burlington,

GENTLEMEN,

INTENDING to ſtand a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the enſuing Election, I ſolicit your Votes for that Purpoſe, which Favor ſhall be gratefully acknowledged

By your humble Servant,

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.

Mountholly, Auguſt 5, 1782. † 8 w.

Annapolis, Auguſt 5, 1782.

OFFICE for confiſcated Eſtates, &c.

THE ſale of the LANDS in Frederick county, pledged for the redemption of officers and ſoldiers certificates of the Maryland line, will commence at Frederick-town on the 10th day of September next. And the LANDS in Harford and Baltimore counties, at Slade's tavern, on the 24th of the ſame month.

Eaſton, in Northampton county, Auguſt 19, 1782.

BY virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, at Eaſton aforeſaid, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by land of James Durham, Henry Dildine and others, and containing about 350 acres and allowance, whereof 100 acres are cleared, ſeveral acres of meadow and more can be made; and whereon are two dwelling-houſes, barns and ſtables, &c. Late the property of Jacob Wood, ſeized and taken in execution, by

† ROBERT TRAIL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing 100 acres of good LAND, ſituate in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, about 1 mile from the Red Lion; on ſaid plantation is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, an excellent ſpring of water in the cellar, which in its courſe out is vaulted over and makes a fine milk-houſe; there is alſo a good log barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, about 20 acres of very good watered meadow, a good orchard and other conveniences. The ſituation is pleaſant and the land good, ſo that it will not fail to pleaſe any perſon who may want a farm of this ſize: There is alſo a probability of purchaſing land that lies contiguous to this.

Any perſon deſirous of ſeeing the land, and knowing the terms of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

¶ DUGALD CAMERON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Willis-Town, at the Riſing Sun, on the 6th of July laſt, A black MARE, ſuppoſed to be 6 years old, 14 hands high, ſhod before, both hind feet white, trots and paces, hath a ſore on her withers reſembling the fiſtula, which makes her lame in both her fore feet: She has been advertiſed before. Any perſon proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

‡ ABRAHAM SIMCOX.

Warminſter, Bucks county, Auguſt 7, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Sub-lieutenants of ſaid county, that in two months time from the date hereof, they, and each of them, are hereby required to make a full and final ſettlement of all FINES due the firſt day of May laſt; of which all Collectors and delinquents are to take notice.

JOSEPH HART, Lieut. B. county.

DOCTOR MARTIN informs his patients and the public, that he is juſt arrived in town from the weſtward, where he has furniſhed himſelf with a freſh ſupply of medicines for the cure of the cancer, ſcorphula and diſeaſes of the ſkin; with the removal of wens, without the uſe of the knife. ¶ *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 19, 1782.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 28th day of July laſt, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, A bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, a bald face, a natural trotter, ſuppoſed to be about 6 or 7 years old laſt ſpring, no brand nor ear mark, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. † JOHN KROESEN. Auguſt 13.

Middletown, Auguſt 12, 1782.

WHEREAS my wife MARY ANN hath uſed me with contempt and diſreſpect, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

JAMES DUNDON.

To be ſold or exchanged for a Houſe in Philadelphia, or for imported Goods,

A SMALL PLANTATION, whereon is erected a griſt-mill, with two pair of ſtones, very convenient for manufacturing flour, on an excellent ſtream of water, capable of making flour in the drieſt ſeaſon; ſituated in a plentiful part of the country for wheat, about 40 miles from Philadelphia: There are alſo a convenient dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe and ſtabling; a proportionable quantity of well watered meadow, alſo a good orchard. For particulars, enquire of Mr. JOHN WALL, in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

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